

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

Please replace the last full paragraph beginning on page 2, line 29 and commencing on page 3, line 9, with the following amended paragraph:

A significant difference between voice traffic services and data traffic services is the fact that the former imposes stringent maximum delay requirements. Typically, the overall one-way delay of speech traffic frames must be less than 100 msec. In contrast, the delay of data traffic frames can be permitted to vary in order to optimize the efficiency of the data communication system. Specifically, more efficient error correcting coding techniques, which require significantly larger delays than those that can be tolerated by voice traffic services, can be utilized. An exemplary efficient coding scheme for data is disclosed in U.S. Patent ~~Application Serial No. 08/743,688~~ No. 5,933,462, entitled "SOFT DECISION OUTPUT DECODER FOR DECODING CONVOLUTIONALLY ENCODED CODEWORDS," filed November 6, 1996 and issued August 3, 1999, assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated by reference herein.

Please replace the first full paragraph beginning on page 4, line 12, with the following amended paragraph:

Additionally, since voice traffic is time-sensitive, another protocol for delivering time-sensitive traffic is required. Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP), promulgated in RFC 1889 (~~published?~~), uses sequence information to determine the arrival order of packets and uses time-stamping information correct misalignments in the interarrival packet time, which is referred to as jitter. Jitter can be considered as the difference between the time when a packet is expected and the time when the packet actually arrives. An RTP header is used in conjunction with UDP and IP headers to provide voice traffic services over packet switching networks. The combined IP/UDP/RTP header is 40 bytes long, which is a significant percentage of the actual IP packet. In

a slow communication link, the overhead required for transmitting IP/UDP/RTP headers may be unacceptable for end users.

Please replace the last full paragraph beginning on page 6, line 29 and commencing on page 7, line 12, with the following amended paragraph:

In one embodiment, the IP network 24 is coupled to the PDSN 20, the PDSN 20 is coupled to the MSC 18, the MSC is coupled to the BSC 16 and the PSTN 22, and the BSC 16 is coupled to the base stations 14a-14c via wirelines configured for transmission of voice and/or data packets in accordance with any of several known protocols including, e.g., E1, T1, Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), IP, PPP, Frame Relay, HDSL, ADSL, or xDSL. In an alternate embodiment, the BSC 16 is coupled directly to the PDSN 20, and the MSC 18 is not coupled to the PDSN 20. In another embodiment, the mobile stations 12a-12d communicate with the base stations 14a-14c over an RF interface defined in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Partnership Project 2 "3GPP2", "Physical Layer Standard for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems," 3GPP2 Document No. C.P0002-A, TIA PN-4694, to be published as TIA/EIA/IS-2000-2-A, (Draft, edit version 30) (Nov. 19, 1999), which is fully incorporated herein by reference. In another embodiment, the mobile stations 12a-12d communicate with the base stations 14a-14c over an RF interface defined in <NOTE TO MYSELF: insert TDMA, WCDMA, FDMA references> published TDMA, WCDMA, FDMA standards.

Please replace claim 18 beginning on page 20, and commencing on page 21, with the following amended claim 18:

18. Apparatus for transporting real-time data over a packet-switched network and a circuit-switched network, comprising:

- means for receiving an internet protocol (IP) packet from the packet-switched network at a designated point in the circuit-switched network;
- means for generating a payload data packet;
- means for aligning the payload data packet to a circuit-switched frame;
- means for transporting the circuit-switched frame over-the-air to a wireless communication device;

means for extracting the payload data packet from the circuit-switched frame at the wireless communication device; and

means for generating a new IP packet from the payload data packet.